## GIVING AWAY A FORTUNE

MR. GEORGE L. SENSY'S GIFTS OF MORE THAN HALF A MILLION.

In Robust Health, and Apparently with Many Years Before Mim. Yet he Finds Pleasure in Disposing of Some of his Money in his Lifetime, and Thereby Making Sure that the Object he Bestres is Accomplished.

George L. Seney, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, whose recent gifts foot up more than half a million dollars, when questioned in regard to his motive in giving away so much money, summed it up by saying that he takes pleasure in giving money in that way-more pleasure than he would in hoarding it. He says he has realized the truthfulness of the Scripture injunction, " It is more pleased to give than to receive." He is in such robust health that he looks much younger than he really is. In the midst of an enormous business, he finds time for widespread social relations. In an elegant house in Remsen street, Brooklyn, he has a large family of children Several of his daughters are married. While disconraging gifts to the idle, the dissipated, and the wandering, he has made many a poor family happy by timely and judicious aid-particularly the aid that helps the unfortunate to help themselves.

Mr. Sener was asked recently, "Why is it that you give all this money in your lifetime? Most of such gifts are made in the form of bequests." The fact is," Mr. Sency replied, " that I have seen so many instances of men's apparent wishes, as expressed in their wills, becoming of no avail, that I wanted to make sure that the money would go exactly where I wanted it to go. By making those gifts in my lifetime I am sure that the precise object I desire is accom-

"Most men who have been able to accumulate that amount of property are disposed to keep it to make more of it," was suggested.

"I have observed that," Mr. Seney said. " think one motive I had was to prevent myself from getting a disposition to hoard money for the sake of hoarding, as men who accumulate are ant to do. I do not see why it is not better to make these gifts in my lifetime, and to enjoy the pleasure of seeing them appropriated to their several objects. When a man gets to hearding money it makes him tend to be close-fisted and mean. I want to avoid that disposi-

you found that these gifts lead to Have you found that these gifts lead to peals to your generosity for other purposes?" Others?" Mr. Seney said. Why, applications not to me by the hundred—yes, by the thoused. My life has almost been made a perfect sery to me since the newspapers began to k nation these gifts. Hordes of applicants singe me, and one unfortunate lunatic has on so persistent and violent that I was oblised have him arrested. The poor fellow then de an attempt on his own life. Of course, it uitd be impracticable for me to adopt any actics of indiscriminate giving."

Is there no general principle on which you we made these gifts which, if published, uitd tend to reduce the number of your appearance.

plicants?"
Well, I should be almost willing to promise to give another great donation if some one would refleve me of these persistent beggars."
Mr. Seney said, laughing. "I may say, however, that nearly all that I have given has been approximated any without are idea on the next." ever, that nearly all that I have given has been unsolicited, and without any idea on the part of the recipients that they were to get it. There is no end of suggestions that come to me from those who think that they know better than I do myself what objects I should select for my gitts. I wish all these people who are sending begging letters to me every day could know that about all my gifts have been unsolicited. Possibly there may have been one exception in the case of the Young Men's Ciristian Association symnasium. That was a small affair of \$1.500, however. They showed me what they had done, and I said I would give them a check."

"About your gift of \$27,000 to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., Mr. Seney. Is that college your sima mater?"

Not exactly, as I was not graduated there, but

rsity at Middletown, Conn., Mr. Seney. Is at college: your sime mater?"
"Not exactly, as I was not graduated there, but used to be a student there, and I knew what a ther they had to make both ends meet by going down into their pockets every year. I was raid they would come to grief, and wind up mee day for want of funds. So I thought I ould just give them enough money to make lem asy. They can now be sure of a certain reome, that will place their permanence beond question. I did that for love of the old bilege: and to make sure they would get it. I ave the money in my lifetime. So many of ions after never got to their destination after a land des."

I want to see Brooklyn come forward in ter. I give to the hospital sixteen lots

Is the hospital to be located on those lots?"

"Not necessarily." Mr. Seney replied. "When the hospital is to be built, some other site may be selected as better suited to the public convenience. These lots are then to be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of another site. The hospital is to be under the auspices of the distinction of the Episcopail Church, instass it. Luke's is under the Episcopailans, and the Lennox Haspital is controlled by Presbyterians. But in the new hospital there is to be no distinction of race, sex or seats. The sick of all pations and polors, and of both sexes, are to be the beneficiaries."

"What is the total amount of your gifts to the Long Island Historical Society?"

Thive given to the library fund of the Long Island Historical Society \$2.000. This will, I hope, make that institution able to vie with those of like character in New York. I do not like to see Brooklyn overshadowed by New York in auch matters. You see, now they have most of these things in New York and we have been in the habit of going down to the terry and going over there to look at the Lenox Library or the Astor Library. Now we shall have one of our own. This gift, like the others, is without solicitation. Then you gave \$20,000 to the Industrial

This gift, like the others, is without solicitation. It is spentaneous, and unexpected by the rediction of the property of the

man I do myself. As for the publicity that has been given to it, that has been without my knowledge, and has proved somewhat of an annoyance.

Mr. Seney was born at Astoria, L. L. on May 12. 1826. His father was a Methodist clergy-man, belonging to the New York Conference, who was graduated at Columbia College, and was a leading minister in the Methodist denomination. The Rev. Mr. Seney preached at one time for the Mulberry Street Methodist Church, then a prominent church, and subsequently the mother of St. Paul's. He also prenched for the Allien Street Methodist Church. He died about twenty years ago. The grandmother of George L. Seney was a daughter of Commodore of Lames Nicholson, the first Commodore of the United States Senator for Georgia in the First Congress. Another daughter was the wife of Judge Montry who was a member of the first Congress from Maryland. Another daughter was the wife of Judge Montry who was as member of the first Congress from Maryland. Another daughter was the wife of Albert Gallatin, the eminent revolutionary statesman and financier, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison and founder of the Gallatin National Bank. It was partly through his relationship to the Gallatins that George I. Seney learned the science of finance, through his relationship to the Gallatins that George I. Seney learned the science of finance, through his relationship to the Gallatins that George I. Seney learned the science of finance, through his relationship to the Gallatins that Heaville and the science of the Gallatins when the residence of the Gallatins when the science of finance through his fellatins when the science of the Gallatins when the residences of leading citizens were in that locality. His collegate education was thorough, a

Washington, March 2.—Hayes signed a number or pardons seeing. This afternoon all of the lamily racated the Executive manion are sting Mr. and Mrs. layer. They will remain there until to morrow.

POISONED BY GREEN WRISTLETS. The Sufferings of a Bridgeport Tallyman,

which Puzzled Many Dectors. James J. Hickey, a tallyman in the employ of the Housatonie Railroad at Bridgeport. received on Christmas Day a present of a pair of worsted wristlets from a little girl who lived in the house in which he lodged. The wristlets were knit in a ribbed form, with a body of green, which was encircled by stripes of red, rellow, and white. The tallyman says that he never took a liking to the wristlets, from the fact that they reminded him, by reason of their striped and gorgeous coloring, of a snake. Nevertheless, they were warm and comfortable and he found them a pleasant covering while engaged during the cold days at his work in the freight depot of the Housatonic Railroad.

He first wore the wristlets on the day after Christmas. On the day following he became aware of an irritation about his wrists, and this increased and spread along his arms, until in a few days he felt impelled to consult a physician. The physician pronounced his ailment a nettle rash, and prescribed a soothing cintment and other remedies. These the patient used faithfully, but nevertheless his malady increased. During the second week of his affliction he suf-fered exceedingly. During the day he continued at his regular work in the railroad depot wearing his wristlets constantly. At night, however, he was unable in his room to get sleep or rest. For four nights in succession he did not lose his eyes. He could not bear to be near a fire, and in bed the covering of a sheet even was too irritating to be borne. He went again to the physician, who gave him more medicane to be taken internally, and changed the ointment to glycerine.

attre, and in bed the covering of a sheet even was too irritating to be borne. He went again to the physician, who gave him more medicane to be taken internally, and changed the ointment to giverine.

Hickey used the new remedles, but, so far from having a beneficial effect, they seemed either to be useless or to aggravate his previous symptoms. Shortly after his second visit to the physician the rash which appeared on his wrists had extended over his entire body. His forehead was covered with white scales, and a hard substance forming on the upper and lower lids of his left eye had completely closed it. These scales he could rub off with his hands, and the flesh below was of a flery color. The irritation which he suffered was almost unbearable, and he was constantly tearing at his wrists and arms with his finger nails. He continued his work, occupying himself at the freight depot from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night each day, and he wore his Christmas wristles incessantly, not removing them even when he was taking his meals.

At the end of two weeks the tailyman, having experienced no relief, changed his doctor. The new physician, like the old, prescribed a purgative and a lotion. The lotion was ammonia, and the patient used it only once, as it set his sensitive skin in a ferment and drove him nearly wild. At the end of two noise he had knocked off work only for two half days, which he had employed in visiting the doctors.

For two days longer the tallyman bore his affliction without seeking medicinal roller. To approach a fire was atorture to him. At night he sleet, or tried to sleep, in a fireless room, while the temperature outside was at zero. He would lid unclothed in bed, unable to tolerate even a sheet for accvering. He felt nopain or disconfior from the extreme cold; on the contrary, it was only a relief to him. The irritation, meantime, had extended over his entire body. From head to toe he was an expanse of fiery flesh and whitey scales, and the dead skin he could rub from should b

an anodyne, and with this in his pocks and his woollen clothing under his arm he set out for hay Ridge, where hy intended stopping with an aunt.

Arrived at the aunt's, preparation was made to send the prescription to the druggist's. The nearest shop was that of M. W. Hall, who keeps a little place in Third avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, Brooklyn. The aunt proposed at the last moment that instead of sending the prescription by another Hicker himself should go and consult the druggist, who has considerable fame in the neighborhood for the treatmont of physical ills. The tallyman went submitted the prescription he had brought and asked the druggist to make himself an examination of the case. The druggist, who is a Canadian, according to the tallyman's account, sounded the lungs of the alliug man, examined his eyes, and, coming at last to his wrists, declared that he was suffering from the effects of a mineral poison. He inquired what the tallyman had worn, and was told of the red flamel underclothing and the anake-like Christmas wristless. These matters were sent for, and the bundle inwhich they were contained was brought to the shop. Still, according to the tallyman's account, the druggist said that the lannels were dyed with cochineal and were harmless, and he ordered Hickey to resume them.

The wristlets, he declared, had made all the trouble. A poison lay in the green worsted, whose color was produced by a union of the bichromate of polash with a preparation of from the tallyman in a graduating glass. Hickey went away with his underclothing on and with his wristlets and a salve which the druggist had compounded in his pocket. He applied the salve, and on the day following foit in good condition and took the night train back to Bridgeport, where he is now working, aimost wholly recovered.

The little girl who gave the wristlets to the tallyman made two other pairs similar, which he cap a produced the salve, and on the day following aimost wholly recovered.

The little girl who gave the bristless to the tall

A GRASP FOR SCHOOL PATRONAGE.

Mercy of the Superintendent. ALBANY, March 3 .- Although not enough members were present in the Assembly to pass ptils, and the Senate was also light in numbers. quite an amount of business was transacted, and the files were well cleared of routine work. In the Assembly twenty-one local bills were

ordered to a third reading.

Assemblyman William S. Andrews of New York introduced a bill to allow the introduction of children in plays at public places of amusement on a permit in writing from the Mayor, where no injerious effects to health or morals can result from it.

Assemblyman Dickie of Orange put in a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River between Storm King Mountain in Orange County to Breakneck Mountain in Dutchess County. The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Madden.

The House Committee on Public Education reported favorably the bill giving the Superintendent of Public Instruction absolute control over removals and appointment of teachers at normal schools. This measure, which was reashed through without attracting much attention, puts the appointment of about 150 teachers scattered over the State absolutely in the hands of the Superintendent of Instruction, and makes it possible to overturn the whole normal school system of the State every three years. The localities in which normal schools are situated have at their own expense constructed costly buildings and appointed local boards to act jointly with the State Superintendent in the affairs of the schools, except as to the course of study method of management, and discipline. This bill ignores the local boards.

Several Senators and members left to-night for Washington. amusement on a permit in writing from the

This bill impores the local boards.

Several Senators and members left to-night for Washington.

Some of his friends have to-day expressed hopes of the appointment of Judge Robertson to the Post Office Department; but outside of this there seems to be little interest here to-night concerning the Cablnet. Mr. Robertson himself is absent, having been called away by the illness of his father. Sharpe's friends here express great confidence that he will be appointed Collector of the Port of New York.

resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and will take his seat in the Senate to-merrow. The officers of the de-partment paid him their respects to-day, and assurances of regard were exchanged. Mr. Sherman said: of rayard were exchanged. Mr. Sherman said:
Our country is now prosperous. Four years ago her
thanchal condition was one of givern and despondency,
we found our paper money below par, we found the
public credit impedied in all the markets of the world.
By your agency and by the Savorable course of events,
and more than all by the blessings of Divine Providence, we now Bad our public credit interampled among
the nations of the world; we find the public money all at
par with gold coin, and wafe in the outsidy of the Treaurer and his subordinates; we find the accounting officers
pursuing their desines evenly and easetly, without reproach or criticism.

WASHINGTON, March 3 -Mr. Sherman to-day

## A LASHING FOR MR. HAYES.

MR. CONKLING'S BEMARKABLE SPEECH IN THE SENATE ON WEDNESDAY.

Opposing the Payment to Hayes of the Expenses of the Louislann Commission-Sharp Thrusts which Reach John Sherman too. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Among the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill reported to the Senate committee was one of \$3,950 to reimburse Mr. Hayes for the expenses of the Mac-Veugh Louisiana Commission. When the bill was reached yesterday, Senator Beck of Ken-tucky, who had charge of it, explained that the amount had originally been advanced by the First National Bank of New York, and had subsequently been paid by Mr. Hayas. Mr. Beck said that he did not know that there was any warrant of law for the appointment of that Commission, but he thought it would be a small thing to refuse to reimburse Mr. Hayes. The following debate then followed:

mission, but he thought it would be a small thing to refuse to reimburse Mr. Hayos. The following debate then followed:

Mr. Conkling—" Mr. President: This amendment addresses itself to me as an appeal to sympathy. The First National Bank is located in the State of New York, and I cannot but feel the Interest, not to say the tenderness, which naturally exists between a representative and his constituents, and when I reflect upon the hard and frugal road that bank has been compelled to tread, and then contemplate to indice such an injury than I possess. If I turn to the idea of allowing the President of the United States to take out of his meagre compensation a sum like this to defray the expenses of five tourists, called in the amendment 'Commissioners,' it might make an appeal which I must be hard-hearted to reals. When we think of these five gentlemen, all of whose names appear in this sometimes summituous bill of particulars, which fails to amount to the \$6,000 originally estimated, but which still does amount to a considerable sum, when we think of their defraying such expenses unrewarded and unrecognized as they are, we must be stingy indeed, particularly when voting the money of other people to be willing to consent to such cruelty.

"The distinguished citizen of Taunessee and one other are not like the rest of these gentlemen in the rewards which have wated upon them. They are also not like the many other persons of whom we have heard so much in Louisiana, useful, handy, and active as they were in services rendered about this compilected matter. They, the legion to whom I now tofer, are enjoying a grand total of annual salaries paid to them in official places held as rewards for the peculiar services they rendered to the elizans upon whom these expenses might fail. The amendment is to be adhered to I shall deem it my duly to enter into a political discussion, so far as such discussion is needed, to solve the question of the propriety of the high an appropriation worse than unlawful, as I believe it is.

nothing about this item, one way or the other. I hope the Senator will move to lay it on the table. I shall vote against laying on the table.

nothing about this item, one way or the other. I hope the Senator will move to lay it on the table. I shall write against laying on the table, because my committee has instructed me to report the amendment. If it is laid on the table, however, that ends it.

Mr. Conking—But my honorable friend will observe that a motion to lay on the table not only cuts off debate, but brings the Senate to vote upon the merits of this amendment as those merits have been stated by those who favored if.

Mr. Beck—If the amendment is laid upon the table that ends it.

Mr. Conkling—If laid upon the table that is the end of it, and if the Senator can assure methat such a motion will prevail I will gladly forego any discussion.

Mr. Beck—No. If it is not laid on the table it will be still open to discussion.

Mr. Conkling—I am aware of that, but still I would not like to take the sense of the Senate, after what has been said, without the Senate, after that over and over again this question has a mendment. If he will let us take the bill as the House sent it to us, and rest upon his amendment. If he will let us take the bill as the House sent it to us, and rest upon has been passed upon, both in committee and in the Senate, shall be glad to leave it there; but if he will not, then I do not see but all those who feel as I feel, that this claim ought to be not only defeated, but discussed sufficiently to display its merits, must proceed in that over the next Congress. I want my friend

be not only defeated, but discussed sufficiently to display its merits, must proceed in that course.

Mr. Thurman—I want to adjourn this fight over to the next Congress. I want my friend from New York to meet my successor, a member of Mr. Hayee's Cabinet, under which what my friend from New York thinks was a great crime was perpetrated. I want him to meet my successor face to face, and discuss the propriety of this thing with him, not with me. I want him to meet the new Attorney-General, MacVeagh, who was one of these Commissioners, and who was said to have had most persusive eloquence in getting out the Packard Legislature, who, by the way, were cooped up in a house, and had not a rarticle of jurisdiction. I want him to come to this contest with some fees worthy of his steel. He has nobody here now to battle with him. The Senator from Kentucky has shown the white feather, and run at the first fire. I do not sel called upon to defend this Administration or its ways or the way that it got into power. I do not do that, but my successor is able to do it. I say, therefore, to the Senator from New York, as the preux checalier, as a man ready to put his lance in rest against any fee that sounds his trumpet and cails him to the encounter, let this thing go over until my successor is in his seat and until the new Attorney-General will be up in the Department of Justice. That is the way to do this thing. Do not ask to lay this amendment on the tuble as a final and decisive vote to determine the question on its merits. Oh, no. Wait until the men who inaugurated it, who executed it, and who are able to defend it are within the lists. New, I move to lay the amendment on the tuble, for I want to have it taken up then.

The amendment was then laid on the tuble.

The amendment was then laid on the table.

Mr. Charles King, the superintendent of the People's Gas Light Company in First street, Brooklyn, has been massing since Tuesday night, and although it is alleged that when he disappeared he had in his peeses sion a sum of messey representing the month's wages of the men under him, the officers of the company refuse to say anything about the matter. Mr. Edwin Ludiam, the Fresdent of the company, and yesterday that there was no trouble. Mrs. Eng. who now lives with her mother, Annie E. Benjamin, at #2 Kcap street, Brooklyn, has a sall for absolute divorce pending against her hisband.

Sunk by a Collision.

At about 6% o'clock last evening the tugboat II. G. Lapham and the steam barge Ames Bristow came in collision just off Pier 2, East River. The tug sank in a few minutes. The barge proceeded on its way. The four men in the crew of the Lapham were rescued by Nichael teary, a Battery boatman. One of the men, the fireman, had a very narrow escape from drowning. The tur is owned by Wayne & Knight, 7 Noulis street and is valued at \$7.480. A light was attached to the upper works of the ting soon afterable sank, but later in the avening she sottied in the water and careened out of sight. OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Republicans Furnished with Free Railron Tickets and Hotel Coupen

Extra trains were run over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, yesterday, to accommodate the large numbers of passengers going to Washington to attend the inauguration. Railroad men said that the rush exceeded that of any one day of the Centennial week of 1876. The 4:30 A. M. train on the Pennsylvania line numbered twelve cars. and was despatched in two sections. In the first section were Gov. Bigelow and staff of Connec ticut. Two companies of the Fourth Rhode Island colored troops travelled on the 8:40 express train. The 10 o'clock train numbered twelve cars, and was despatched in two sections. Gen. Hancock, Gan. Fry. Gen. Perry, and Col. Mitchell were passengers in one of the palace cars. A delegation of Custom House officers.

personal friends of vious rand Navy Club trayand mombers of the Army and Navy Club trayelled on this train.

The 10 o'clock train in the evening took out
many Republican city officials and delegates of
the Republican Central Committee. Among the
number were Commissioner Heas, Justice
Smith, John J. O'Brien, Alderman Perley, Coroner Brady, Col. Burns, and ex-Alderman
Biglin, Many local Republican politicians had
free tickets for the trip, which had been furnished them by a Republican ex-Congressman,
who is said to be seeking the Gubernatorial
nomination in 1892. The latter siso distributed
more than one hundred coupen tickets for one
day's board at a hotel in Washington.

Seventy-five members of the Republican CenSeventy-five members of the Republican Cen-

or if all the men of Ireland are imprisoned, said the speaker, men will be provided from the United States to uehold the standard of the League. (Applause.)

Major James Haggerty. John Mullaly. Hugh Donneily, and others spoks.

The St. Vincent Ferrer branch of the Land League held a meeting last evening in the basement of the church of that name. Speeches were made by James C. Farrell, Morgan J. O'Brien, and the Rev. Dr. Shackleford. It was said that at last the Irish land question had become a subject for investigation and discussion throughout the civilized world. Statesmen in every country were studying it as they never had done before. In their verdict, which would surely be in favor of the people and against the British landowners, was the present great hope of Ireland. A public opinion would be created before which the two thousand men who own the greater part of Ireland would quali.

The Michael Davitt branch of the Land League of Elizabeth held a mass meeting in Library Hall last evening. A large portion of the great audience was composed of ladies. Mayor Bonnett of Elizabeth presided, and made a brief address. The other speakers were Mr. M. D. Gallagher, President of the Parnell Land League of this city; the Hen. T. C. Ecclesine, the Hon. Eliwari McDonaid of Hudson County, and Mr. C. M. O'Keefe.

Secretaries were appointed to canvass the audience, and about seventy new pames were added to the roil. This branch has 200 members.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL PASSED. The Republican Cancus Figure for the Membership Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Mr. Cox called up the Apportionment bill in the House to-day, and moved to suspend the rules and pass an apportionment bill on the basis of 307. This meeting with opposition on the Republican side. Mr. Cox so amended his motion as to bring up for consideration the Apportionment bill, and to have votes taken on the numbers 322, 319, 315, 307, and when a majority shall agree on any number to have the bill put on its passage without debate. The Republicans

agree on any number to have the bill put on its passage without debate. The Republicans made no objection to this plan. The House first proceeded to vote on 322. That number was rejected by yeas 119, nars 132. The vote on 319 resulted: Yeas, 136; nars, 123. The result was received with some applause on the Republican side, as the figure fixed on by their caucus.

Mr. Killinger was the only Republican who voted in the negative, while the following Democrate voted in the affirmative: Beitzhoover, Bickneil, Coffroth, Felton, Hill. Hutchins, New, Richardson (S. C.). Ryon (Pa.), Tillman, Wise, and Wright.

The bill gives the following representation to the several States. Alabama, S. Arkansas, 5; California, 6; Colorsdo, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delawars, 1; Fiorida, 2; Georgia, 10; Hilmois, 20; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 11; Minbesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 3; Nevaida, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 33; North Carolina, 9; Onto, 21; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 29; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennasseo, 10; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, S. Totel, 319.

The gains and losses of the several States will be as follows: Gains—Arkansas, 1; California, 2; Georgia, 1; Hillinois, 1; Towa, 1; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minneaota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebriska, 2; North Carolina, 1; Total, 29.

Losses will be—Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Total, 3.

By this apportionment the North gains 16 and loses 3; making a net gain of 13, and the South gains 13 and loses none.

Fatal Rallroad Disaster. STAUNTON, Va., March 3.-A freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad came in collision with a material train, near Caldwell station, to-day. The trains were running at full speed, and both were com-pietely wrecked. The loosmotives were shattered to the tenders. The two engineers and two freemen and Iv-Caldwell of the White Shiphur Springs were killed. The cars were piled up four deese, bleckading the read so hat po value could pass until this evening.

DOWN UNDER THE HUDSON.

A SUBMARINE JOURNEY TO THE ENI OF THE BIG TUNNEL AND BACK.

in the Air Locks Under Atmospherte Pr -Peeping Through the Dendeye-In the Chamber-Up Ladders into Pitchy Darkness "We are getting along first-rate," an-

swered Mr. Andersen, the superintendent at the Hudson River Tunnel at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, to the question of a visitor. The accident of July last was the best thing that could have happened, with the exception. of course, of the loss of life. It showed us where our mistakes were and we have changed our mede of operation considerably. Now there is very little risk. We are making improvements and adding new machinery almost every day. The old buildings have been enlarged and new ones added, and on the spot where the calsson was sunk after the accident we have erected a two-story building. The lower The to combonity trains in the evening took out many Beautiful most of the state of the control of the combonity of the combo floor is the supply room and contains the small air lock and a small shaft for supplying the tun-nel material. The upper story consists of an

But, of course, we cannot count on any such advancement, and then there are accidents. But we are extremely cautious."

Mr. Hurley led the way to the working chamber, and ascended to the platform of the air lock. "Now," said he, "as it takes less time to go out through the small lock than it does the larger one, we will go that way," and he made his way to a long ladder and began to ascend. "Look out, now, and take a firm hold of the ladder," said a voice from the darkness. The ladder, said a voice from the darkness. The ladder runs through a long iron tube shout four feet in diameter and forty feet long, and connects the working shaft with the small air lock, which is on top of the ground. "Do not look up," again said the voice. The warning came just in time, for the next moment about two quarts of mud and water fell on the visitor's head.

Upon reaching the top it was found that the inner door of the lock was shut and the outer one opened. Mr. Hurley gave three sharp pulls at a small lever, and each time a small amount of air escaped with a sharp hiss. It was the signal for the man outside to close the door. Several raps were then heard from without, and the valve was opened to force the air into the lock. It was soon filled. The inner door was then opened, and the visitors stepped into the lock, closing the door behind them. Although it was a cold day it was very warm in the tunnel. A turn of the valve and the cold air rushed into the lock. A moment later Mr. Hurley restored his guest to the outer world.

Mr. Hurley, who has the contract for romoving all the slit after it is taken from the tunnel, says that the cost of handling it is about 15 cents per yard. It is used for filling building lots near the tunnel, which are now covered with water. On the New York side the cost will be much more, or about 75 cents per yard. A long railrond track will have to be constructed from the

Edwin Booth's Lear to London.

The task to which Mr. Booth has applied himself is one in which success, in any real and proper sease, is impossible. But there are various degrees of failure, from the splendid to the dismal. We know from tradition what has been made of this part of Lear, impossible as in strictness it is. We read of Garrick, whom Dr. Johnsen saw in it once and wowed never to see again, "the impression was so terrific and overwhelming." And it is related of the same actor that upon another occasion, while he was kneeling to repeat the curse, the first row in the pit stood up in order to see him better; and then the second row, not willing to loss the precious moments in remonstrance, rose too; and so, by a tacit movement, the entire pit rose to hear the withering imprecation, "while the whole passed in such solemn silence that you might hear a pin drop." John Kemble, again, produced hardly a less effect. Ho is said to have electrified his audience, especially in the famous curse scene. Next, the cider Kean, in Hazilit's quaint phrase, "chipped off a bit of the character here and there," enough to show the world of what immortal material it is made. Hazilit especially notes the "temendous burst of energy and grandeur" with which that groat actor delivered the words:

What they are, yet I know not but they shall be The terrors of the earth.

Macready, again, was very happy in various portions of the part, though he alwaye dreaded From the St. James's Guartie.

The terrors of the earth.

Macready, again, was very happy in various portions of the part, though he siways dreaded acting it, Mr. Lewes says finely. "He almost succeeded in making the character of Lear credible." All these we should term splendid saltered. credible." All these we should term splendid failures.

Of Mr. Booth in Lear we can hardly say so much. His performance has its merits. It could not well be otherwise with so highly trained, so experienced and conscientious an artist. He looks the part well; and it is evident that he has studied it carefully. We feel that every word has been weighted, every gesture considered. He has put into it all that he had to put. But, then, all falls so far short of what is raaily wanted! He has not hald hold of it with the strong apprehension and potentarises without which the actor cannot make us forget his real in his artificial personality; without which he fails to touch his audience.

The Pouca Indians Provided For. WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Senate passed WASHINGTON, MATCH 3.—The Schale passed the Deficiency bull to-day after adopting the amendments reported by the committee. Among them is an item appropriating \$100,000 to indemnify the Force Indianaly Classes in their removal. The subschilled the substance of the Funding bull without the fifth section, were withdrawn.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

2 Oal, & Chic. 18t x.i. 100
8 110.8 Tex Cent. 110
14 1nd. 8l. & W. 2d. 709-05
20 1nd. 18l. & W. 2d. 709-05
31 1nd. 8l. & W. 2d. 709-05
32 1 Ran. Pac. cons. 103
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32 1 Ran. A Tex. 2d. 8l. \$159-03
33 1 Ran. A Tex. 2d. 8l. \$159-03
35 1 Lake 8 2d c. 1235
36 1 Lake 8 2d c. 1235
37 1 Lon. & N. 381 103/26 103
37 Wab. Hav. d. 101
37 Wab. Hav. d. 101

| BL Lake S | 2d c | 12285 | 78 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10

It became known is Wall street at an early hour that Mr. Hayes had vetoed or intended to veto the funding bill, and the Stock Exchangeshowed great bovancy. The most marked activity and advance was in Western Union Telegraph; but all the leading fancies improved more or leas, and at the end of the first call values were well supported except for Canada Southern, Erie preferred, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Northern Pacific, and Iron Mountain. Between calls there was a variable and unsettled market. At the second board there was renewed bueyancy, with an exceptionally large business in Colorado Coal and Iron. The latest transactions were selve, but the final close was at prices below the highest figures. The more important advances for the day were as follows; Colorado Coal, 15; New York Central, 18; Canada Southern, 3; Ontario and Western, 4; Northwestern common, 3; Texas Pacific, 1; St. Paul common, 18; Leake Shore, 28; Michigan Central, 14; Western Union, 8; Denver and Bio Grande, 34; Louisville and Nashville, 18; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 28; Delaware and Hudson, 14; Wabash preferred, 18; Kansas and Texas, 14; Union Pacific, 38; Illinois Central, 2; Erie and Western, 18; Erie, 8; Jersey Central, 25; Pacific Mail, 8; Reading, 15; Hannibal and St. Joseph common, 18; Hannibal and St. Joseph for the 4 weents. Railroad bonds were

Telegraph stocks were all favorably affected by the dissolution of the cable company in-junctions, and by the modification of the Wil-liams injunction so as to allow the issue of cer-tificates of indebtedness to represent the en-joined stock dividend to the Western Union stockholders.

Bankers' sterling exchange advanced to 44.81 and \$4.83\s. The Bank of Engiand lost 297,000 bullion during the week, and the Bank of France gained 6.716,000 francs gold and 3.150,000 francs silver. The Imperial Bank of Germany has lost 14,000 marks specie. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says he understands that a new issue of 1.030,000,000 francs in 3 per cent. rentes will be made in Paris on the 24th inst.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$446,038; customs, \$710,809. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$446,038; customs, \$710,809.

The Treasury bought \$14,500 bonds, and received in lawful money to retire national bank notes only \$95,245. Of this amount \$22,500 was on account of a proposed decrease in capital. The City National Bank of Louisville, Ky., had drafts for an aggregate of \$215,000 in the Sub-Treasury this morning and withdrew them as soon as the fact of the veto of the Funding bill was announced. The total deposits at the Sub-Treasury on account of circulation withdrawn are \$16,073,710. Addition deposits are not expected. Notice has been given that the department will receive on the \$th inst. proposals to sell \$5,000,000 bonds, either 5s or 6s, and called or uncalled. The Comptroller of the Currency writes that the Treasurer will return greenbacks to those persons who may have deposited them, provided the bonds which secured their circulation atill remain on deposit and none of the circulation of the bank has been redeemed from the deposit, He declines, however, to surrender greenbacks upon a redeposit of bonds. If \$7 cent. bonds are again deposited, new certificates must be issued. This, it is estimated, will release about \$5,000,000 of the lawful money heretofore deposited to retire circulation.

There have thus a provided in the final

There have thus far been declared in the final There have thus far been declared in the final winding up of Jay Cooke's estate, four cash dividends, besides the "asset scrip dividends." These cash dividends amount to 134 % cost, or \$1,208,625. The plan for closing the estate has been modified so that it suspends the requirement of a public sale of unsoid assets, and allows any holder of scrip to purchase any of the assets at the appraisement value, subsequent to the first offering.

the first offering.

The Minnesota Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the bill providing for the adjustment of the old repudiated railroad bonds of the State, and the Governor was expected to sign it to-day. The bill is substantially as reported at the time it was first offered. tially as reported at the time it was first offered. The annual report of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway shows the gross receipts of the road for the year 1880, from all sources except lands, to have been \$6,265,097 an increase over the previous year of \$922,986. The operating expenses were \$4,075,226, or about 55 per cent of the receipts. Over 160 miles of the road have been laid with steet rails, and nearly \$800,000 expended in the improvement of the road bed, reconstruction, &c. A special meeting of the stockholders of the road will be held in St. Louis on the 7th inst, to take action on the proposition to increase the stock of the company to \$35,000,000.

The extension of the New York, Boston, Albany and Schenectady Railroad from Danbury to New York, following in part the route of the old Northern and Housatonic road, and connecting with the Second avenue cievated railroad in New York, is talked of.

necting with the Second avenus elevated railroad in New York, is talked of.

The Pennsylvania Italiroad Company gives notice that the Philadelphia and Erie Italiroad first mortgage dollar bonds maturing March 31 will be paid off on that date, and interest on them will cease.

Printed copies of the report of the Chicago and Alton Italiroad Company for 1880 have been received for distribution at the agency in this city. The gross earnings during the year from all sources were \$7.687.225; net carnings, \$3.625, 402; interest and dividends received, \$269,505; interest taxes rentals, and other expenses paid, \$2.119,410; leaving for dividends, \$1.775,497, equal to 15 \$ cent, on the capital stock of \$13,800,800. The Louisians and Missouri River Railroad earned in gross \$467,924, of which \$159,917 was credited to the company owning it for rental, reducing the balance of arrears due to the Chicago and Alton Company to \$422,920, for \$311,185 of which the notes of

the Louisiana and Missouri River Compan have been taken, and are now included under the head of Bills Receivable. A despatch from Tucson to San I says: "The Atchison, Topeka and i saircad will connect with the Souther in the 7th inst."

on the 7th inst."

Of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in 1889, the share of England was more than three-fourths. Next to England was more than three-fourths. Next to England was the Russian flag, which rose from 8,799 tens to 45,899 tons. French tonnage remained almost stationary, having only advanced from 922,017 tons to 271,598. German rose from 21,548 to 52,551; Austrian, from 54,460 to 103,030; Spanish, from 64,468 to 84,519; Italian, from 94,162 to 104,507; and Dutch, from 159,024 to 174,486. All the principal countries of Europe shared in the improved trade with the East in 1880.

It is estimated that when apsein payments.

All the principal countries of Europe shared in the improved trade with the East in 1830.

It is estimated that when specie payments are resumed, Italy will have 142,553,000 frances of small silver coin, or token money, ready to be put in circulation. On the 30th of last September the banks and the Treasury together held 101,000,000 francs in gold, 102,000,000 francs in silver, and 2,000,000 francs in bronses money, and it is estimated that there is in Italy altogether at least 440,000,000 francs in gold and silver coin and bars at the present time, either in the Treasury and banks, in the hands of exchange dealers, or hoarded, besides a large fractional currency in bronze. Of this total, 209,000,000 francs is gold. Adding all the various currencies of the country together, including every kind of metal token, we get a total of about 2,200,000,000 francs. In order to make the basis of this currency purely metallic, or, in other words, to resume specie payments, the Italian Government estimates that exactly 644,000,000 francs will be required, the odd 44,000,000 francs to be applied in payment of a gold loan made to the Trensury in June, 1876, by the National Bank, and the balance to be applied in redeeming an equal amount of the outstanding forced paper.

The United States National Bank, of which H. Victor Newcomb is President, bogun business to day at 35 Nassau street.

New York Markets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sunrises ..... d 18 Sunsets ..... 5 42 Moon sets ... 11 00 Bandy Hook .. 10 40 Gev. Island .. 11 18 Hell Gate ... 1 01

Se State of Nevada, Stewart, Glasgow Pob. 19, and Larne 20th.
Se Stellan, Blackstone, Licata Jan. 15, and Gibratter Stellan, Blackstone, Licata Jan. 15, and Gibratter Section of Communication o

SS Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, C. Norfolk, Re Panther, Miller, Philadelphia, R. Karly of Dallas, Risk, Jacksonville, Rs City of Dallas, Risk, Jacksonville, Rs Knickerbocker, Keinbie, Baltimore, Bark Rille, Byer, Passagos, Bark Asques, Hirdes, Havre, Bark Agnes, Hirdes, Havre, Bark R. Olaf, Wolr, A glera, Bark R. Olaf, Wolr, A glera, Bark Horrik Ibsen, Olsen, Doblid, Bark Honnina, Whithouse, Galway, Bark Nina, Olsen, Tvedestrand, Oporto, Bark Abel, Christopherson, Grimsby, Bark J. H. Masters, Crossicy, Fietwood, Bark Minden, Michane, Bromen, Sa Suevia, from New York Feb. 17, at Hamburg.

Business Rotices.

The Co-operative Bress Association-Limited.—For Prospectuses apply to
A. PULBROOK, Secretary, 112 5th av.

A 53 Derby, \$1.90; Silk Hats, \$3.20, worth \$5; spring styles. In New Church at, up stairs. MARRIED.

BELL-WILMERDING.—At Christ Church, on the left inst. by the Rev. J. Shipman, available by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Edward Hell to Helen A., daughter of the late Heavy A. Wilmerding of New York.

HAN MORE—WALDRON.—In Brooklyn, at the house of William Hicks. Esp., by the Kev. Halvey Moore, Sadie, daughter of Col. S. Waldron, to Wilford B. Hanmore, all of Horizon, Environment of Harmore, and of Horizon, Environment of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Warren G. Hubbard, Grorge A. Haws to Florence A. Ernst, all of Brooklyn.

OPPN KE—REED.—On Tuesday evening, March 1, Az the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. William Lloyd, G. F. Opplyke to Ida, daughter of the late Almes Reed, all of this city.

WALLACK—MUSS.—On Tuesday evening, March 1, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, at St. Barthoumew's Church, Arthur Wallack to Adelaide Louise, edical daughter of Theodore, Moss.

DIED.

BARLOW,—On Thursday, March 3, Mrs. Withelmina.

BARLOW .- On Thursday, March 3, Mrs. Withelmine

RARLOW.—On Thursday, March 3, Mrs. Withelmina Barriow aged 60 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the fluorest from the residence of her sin theory flar-low. 405 Clermont av., Breaklyn, on Sunday, March 5, at 130 F. M. Pisaae omit flowers.

RYAN.—In the city of New York, on Ash Wednesday, March 5, Juhn Hvan, in the 40th year of his sac.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on the Jay farm, in Hedford, Westhester County, N. T., on Friday, March 4 at 1 o'clock F. M. SMITH.—On Wednesday, March 2, Ward B. Smith, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral services at his late randome. 277 East Broad the tuneral services at his late randome. 277 East Broad the Tuneral services at his late randome. 277 East Broad the Tuneral services at his late randome. 278 East Broad the Tuneral services at his late randome. 278 East Broad the Tuneral services at his late randome. 278 East Broad the Tuneral services at his late randome. 278 East Broad the Tuneral services at his late randome. The deep line for the services at his late randome. The deep line for the services at his late randome. The deep line for the services at his late randome. The deep line for the services at his late randome.

Special Rotices. REEP'S SHIRTS.

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
Samples and circulars mailed free.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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TREES AND EVERYTHING WANTED from the mirrery at low rates. Norway aprude, 3 feet, per 193, 510. Send for what you want and we will make prices. P. H. POSTER'S well-known nursey, Sabylon, Louig Island, N. Y. Our shock is all first-class. ORMUN'S PREPARED COD LIVER OIL.
ANDLINE IS the BEST NEDCINE for the LUNGS. Cures
Coughts and Coids. 50c. and \$1. 13 7th av.

Rew Bublications.

A 1.—TURP, FIRE D AND PARM, the see-tleman's paper of America, contains this week our-rost performance, act, of value and alleger. HOWELL, O'LEARY, VAUGILES, and ALEGER.